

The Sunday School Congress Meets In Nashville June 13 to 18, 1917

NASHVILLE GLOBE

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THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS RALLY AT THE RYMAN AUDITORIUM

The Committee of Chancellor, Commanders, Worthy, Counsellors and Matrons is putting forth much effort to make the rally a big success. The interest of the courts and lodges has been aroused, and every Chancellor Commander in the city is anxious that this one big effort succeed. Every lodge and every court, together with the juveniles will take part in the rally. Every knight in good standing will give one dollar on the day of the rally. Many of the Chancellor Commanders have already started to collect their dollar from their members. The ladies are going to donate liberally as they always do in such cases.

RYMAN AUDITORIUM, THE PLACE. The meeting will be held in the Ryman Auditorium, Gen. Preston Taylor succeeded in securing that splendid building for Sunday, April 29th. The decoration committee is at work on plans for beautifying the stage. Mrs. S. J. Nesbitt, Mrs. Kate Wilson, Mrs. Steve Turner and Mrs. Eliza Saunders are particularly active in this work. The music is to be a feature. Dr. S. S. Caruthers, the chairman, is being supported by such eminent musicians as Prof. J. W. Work and Prof. N. W. Ryder and Mr. T. Clay Moore. All the choirs of the city will be invited to take part in the singing. More than a hundred voices will be heard. The Meharry Symphony Orchestra has been invited to take part in the service.

The chairman of the Arrangement Committee, Hon. A. N. Johnson, made a most excellent report. The report dealt with every important detail of the work, even to the assembling of the lodges for the purpose of going in a body to the Auditorium. The military department of the order will lead the membership from the Pythian Temple to the Auditorium. The famous Volunteer Company No. 5, the inner of the first prize at the recent encampment in Greenwood Park, will be in line as well as that excellent organization on the East Side, 20th Century Company. Col. H. A. Boyd, Col. Chas. Vaughn and Maj. George Hall are expected to be on hand.

The meeting has every reason to be a success. In the first place Tennessee needs a Pythian Temple. Our idea of Pythian Progress is such that an up-to-date home for Pythians in Tennessee is mandatory. Kentucky with a membership of only 4,000 has erected a magnificent structure in the city of Louisville at a cost of \$127,000. The Grand Domain of Indiana has placed in the city of Indianapolis a handsome \$75,000 structure. This state has a membership of less than 5,000. Alabama has recently bought the Penny Savings Bank Building in Birmingham for \$75,000 with a membership of 8,000. Louisiana has a membership of 8,000 and has erected a Temple at the cost of \$215,000. This is the most costly and it is practically paid for. The "Lone Star State," Texas, with a membership of 10,000, has a Temple costing \$165,000. Missouri has a \$75,000 structure. The Supreme Lodge has paid \$20,000 for ground in Chicago, upon which a \$500,000 Temple is to be erected. In Hot Springs, Ark., the Supreme Lodge has erected a most excellent bath house for \$22,000. At this sanitarium many members of the order may be treated at greatly reduced rates.

It is a source of great satisfaction to note the pride that the Pythians of Tennessee are taking in their Temple project. Their slogan seems to be, "Let us pay for the building." Through every crisis of the order the men from Shelby have never been found wanting when the real test came. On the first Sunday in April throughout the grand domain of Tennessee a simultaneous rally will be staged that will bring new laurels to our beloved order. The enthusiasm is at white heat from Bristol to Memphis. Lodges are vying with lodges to make the best reports. The courts are anxious to be of as much service as possible in this magnificent effort and the juveniles, under the direction of Mrs. Kate Wilson and such efficient matrons as Mrs. Fannie Freeman and Mrs. Carey, are being trained in Pythian patriotism and will take an active part in the great rally.

DR. R. H. BOYD'S ADDRESS.

Delivered Before the Lane College Farmers' Conference at Jackson, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1917.

Dr. Boyd said in part: "Ladies and Gentlemen: I am informed that it is expected that my mission here is to talk to farmers on some subject of agriculture, horticulture, etc. We are not only living in a great age, but we are living in a great country formed by the hand of an All-wise Architect who looked well into the interest of the creatures that He expected to inhabit it. One of the oft-repeated theories concerning the organic matter of our earth is that at a remote period all the matter of which the earth consists at present was a part of the inconceivable gases which fill the space now assigned to our solar system, but it would be out of place here for me to attempt to display my ignorance by pretending to tell you something of its formation. It is enough to say, for agricultural purposes this soil consists of more than decayed matter. By the decay of organic matter there is introduced into the soil the elements of

humus, which is one of the principal characteristics from an agricultural view. The soil is filled with millions of organisms of a low form. Without these activities a low form of crops would be impossible. Our soil therefore not only contains mineral matters which are necessary to sustain the life of plants, but also those organic elements without which these mineral matters would not be available to plant growth.

There are three principal mineral phosphate, acid nitrogen. There are many others, such as lime, magnesia, iron and many other substances which are found in plants, but these are not absolutely essential to plant growth. I suppose it is a fact well known to most farmers that if either nitrogen, potash or phosphate acids be entirely removed from the environment it is impossible to produce a natural plant. The soil is regarded as that part of plant life which furnishes the mechanical support for the growing plant, supplying it with the mineral foods essential to its growth, and maturity, and favors the best conditions which enable plant cells to elaborate the organic matter of which the maturity plant is chiefly composed.

Our own great and well-beloved country, practically recently discovered and just being developed, is to my way of thinking the Eden of God's creation for the United States, and including our new possessions, represents every variety of soil and character of climate to be found in all the universe. Yes, within the borders of the United States are grown every agricultural crop known to the world. It produces an immense quantity of cereals and fruit plants, especially such as cotton, flax, sugar-cane, sugar beets, sorghum, maple trees, vegetable and fruit plants almost without number. Were it not for preventing tiring your patience with dry figures from statistics gathered by the United States, I should be glad to give you some ideas in figures of the acreage, quantity and value of the agricultural products of the United States in the last few years. The one product that is universal in the United States is Indian corn, which is produced in abundance by every state in the Union except Nevada. The total acreage of Indian corn under cultivation in the United States in 1904 was 92,231,681 acres, which produced that year 2,487,480,934 bushels, and the wholesale market price that year was 44¢ per bushel, yielding us in cash more than a billion dollars; but this is only one of our products of cereals. Besides this, we have wheat, oats, barley, rice, buckwheat and a number of others too numerous here to mention. When we think upon the great production of cereals, which is the food life of both man and beast, we the proud sons of an agricultural country cannot help but look up to our Heavenly Father and express thanks for the great wealth-giving land upon which we live. We humbly repeat the often sung hymn--

"My Father is rich in houses and land, He holdeth the wealth of the world in His hands."

And he not only holds it in his hands, but He is ready and willing to give it out to the sons of toil if they will only stretch forth their hands and receive it, obeying his well-regulated and scientifically constituted laws for production.

There is one great question which constantly presents itself to the inquiring minds of the political economists, viz.: "Is the rate of increase in population to be diminished; or if continued, will the food supply be exhausted in the near or remote future? Now, for an answer to these political economists we must consult scientific agriculture and apply the principles of agricultural science in the true principles of fertilization of the average products of the old farm land of the country, the principles of cattle feeding, the proper utilizing of farm products. With these properly applied, we have no reason to think that the average acreage in the United States would not increase the products sufficiently to keep pace with the increased population. For instance, if our scientific agricultural fertilizers would only increase the product of our Indian corn just one bushel per acre, the increase would be more than 92,000,000 bushels annually. It was formerly fixed in my mind as you are living in the Southern agricultural part of this country, to speak to you more particularly about that wealth-giving product or fiber known as cotton, which is today by its increasing demands and making the citizens of the South, the sons of toil, the most wealthy and independent people upon the face of God's creation. Cotton is today the most important agricultural product in the world, and the United States and the South, if you please, supply it in far greater quantities than any other country in all the civilized world.

As to when the use of this fiber or product was first made known to man for clothing purposes, we have no idea. Historians and writers can only speak of the period when the western civilization found it in use among the dense population of the East Indies. Columbus discovered it when he reached the shores

of America and landed in the West Indies. Cortez found it in Mexico, other discoverers found it in Peru, Brazil when they invaded South America, but it was not in use in North America until the European emigrants began to colonize in America, and then it was cultivated in very small quantities as yard and garden flowers, and afterwards very small patches were cultivated for home consumption, such as the house wife might with her fingers clean the lint from the seed and by hand cord and twist it into thread. It began to be shipped to England early in the seventeenth century in very small quantities. The New England people built the first cotton mill in 1788 in the state of Massachusetts, but if you will allow me to digress just a little, cotton, more than any other product, I believe, was the instrument in increasing slavery in the United States; hence, that course that enslaved or increased the enslavement of the Africans in the Southern part of the United States dated from the period of 1793 when Eli Whitney produced and patented the first cotton gin, showing that from that date Negro slavery began to increase. By 1796 more than ten million pounds of this fiber was produced in the South. This rapid increase continued, which caused a rapid importing of African slaves, as they seem to be best adapted to the cultivation of this plant in warm climates, and as this was a staple particularly adapted in the South, the slaves were brought Southward. In 1801 South Carolina led all the Southern states in the production of cotton. In 1850 Alabama took the lead, Mississippi led from 1860 to 1880. Texas stood in the lead in 1890. Of course South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas became the principle cotton states. Tennessee and Oklahoma came in for a share, hence, as I am speaking to you today as Tennesseeans, I desire to say to you what the captain said to a stranded vessel in the mouth of the Amazon river where all on board were perishing for water, he signalled them, "Let down your buckets where you are." I would like to say to the farmers of West Tennessee, "Let down your buckets where you are and produce this wealth-giving fiber in paying quantities." The soil of West Tennessee, if properly handled, stands ready to produce this fiber in such quantities as will fully repay and make its owners wealthy. Looking back just a little, cotton was not the paying product that the South hoped or expected during the days of slavery, but this was not the fault of the soil, the fiber, nor the slaves. Bad management must bear the blame. Warm climates produce laziness with the master, therefore, he turned over the entire management of his farm to the superintendent and the overseer. These men in many instances were ignorant, dishonest and lazy. The slave, being a slave, had no interest in the output of the product and knew nothing of its wealth-producing facilities. At the outbreak of the civil war in 1860 England was almost wholly dependent upon the few Southern slave cotton states for its industry. During this famine cotton rose in England to an almost prohibitive price. It was a common thing for American cotton in 1863 and 1864 to sell as high as \$150 per pound. The prediction was that when the Negroes were emancipated, Southern cotton would decrease to such an extent that the world would have to look elsewhere for its supply; but, like all other predictions made by those who were opposed to the Negroes' emancipation, this prophecy failed, and by 1870 the world was convinced that Negroes could produce more cotton as free men and women than they had done as slaves, hence, today we are producing three times as much cotton in the Southern cotton belt as we were producing the day that Lincoln issued his famous proclamation of emancipation.

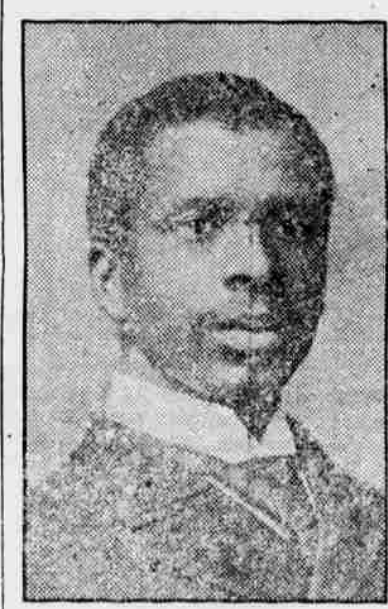
At the present price of cotton, there is no reason why each farmer should not own his own home, cultivate his own soil and live in luxury; but if we are to continue the use of the old poor mule or horse, the worn out and broken plow, starve the horse, it must be expected that our families are to remain living in the old dirt floor and mud doled log cabins and our children grow up in ignorance. What the farmers need today is fat, strong, teams, modern, improved plows, scientific fertilization, scientific farming, well-built and well-ventilated homes for our families, good barns for our stock, modern, up-to-date schools for our children and sacred, consecrated churches for our families. I do not altogether agree with the old adage, "Early to bed, early to rise, Makes one healthy, wealthy and wise."

But I rather believe in the old Mosaic idea: Divide your twenty-four hours into three equal parts; eight hours to work, eight hours for recreation and eight hours for sleep. The eight hours spent in the home with the family around the fireside reading up-to-date magazines, good books and the latest best weekly journals is as equally profitable and perhaps more so than the eight hours that are put in in hard work, and as to the health and strength, I know the eight hours of sleep could not be better spent. Yes, if the master in the days of slavery could produce cotton, pay for the slaves, hire the overseers, buy land, teams and tools and live comfortably selling his cotton from five to ten cents per pound, if the farmer of today would properly till his soil, properly fertilize it, he could grow much more wealthy than his master ever dreamed of being. Do you ask me why? I answer that 2,000 pounds of seed cotton today is worth more in gold than 4,000 pounds were the day Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation. Cotton that sold in the seventies at from five to eight cents a pound, is today worth from twelve to twenty cents

DR. M. W. GILBERT ANSWERS SUMMONS FUNERAL SERVICES SUNDAY MORNING

City Shocked--Just Returned From Florida--Many Messages of Condolence

The friends of the Gilbert family were shocked Thursday morning, when it became known that death had called from labor to reward the Rev. M. W. Gilbert, D. D., who at the time of his demise was the popular pastor of the First Baptist Church, on Eighth avenue, N. It was not generally known that Rev. Gilbert was in poor health, though his friends were cognizant of the fact that he had spent two weeks in Florida for a long-needed rest. Upon his return Saturday night it was rumored that his condition was such that only relatives and immediate friends were allowed at his bedside. It was thought, however, that this condition was caused by the long travel from the south, with such poor accommodations. The death of Rev. Gilbert removes from the ranks of Baptist ministers of the denomination, for many years Rev. Gilbert was the President of Selma University and the school prospered and grew under his administration. A few years ago Dr. Gilbert decided that the duties of the school were too heavy for his failing health and consequently he resigned the same and took up the pastoral work. During his ministerial career he was the pastor of some of the largest congregations in the country and was the adviser and confidante of some of the nation's leading men.



The late DR. M. W. GILBERT, D. D., Pastor of First Baptist Church, 8th Avenue, North.

Dr. Gilbert is survived by a wife, daughters and two sons. Funeral services will be held Sunday morning from the First Baptist Church, Eighth avenue, North, at 9 o'clock. Rev. W. S. Ellington, pastor of the First Baptist Church, East Nashville, will officiate at the funeral and be assisted by the following ministers: Dr. E. W. D. Isaac, Dr. A. M. Townsend, Dr. S. W. Crosthwaite and Rev. A. S. Robinson.

The active pall-bearers are Mr. W. T. Hightower, Dr. J. B. Singleton, Prof. C. B. Lowe, Prof. S. P. Harris, Mr. L. Fort, Mr. J. W. Scruggs, Hon. T. G. Ewing, Mr. Wm. Young, Mr. J. B. Wilson and Dr. Crawford Harwell. The honorary pall-bearers are Rev. A. D. Hurt, Rev. E. M. Lawrence, C. H. Clark, J. C. Fields, H. M. Burns, J. R. Evans, J. A. Brown, J. L. Harding, J. S. Kell and J. G. Taylor.

The remains, accompanied by the family, will leave on the "Dixie Flyer" for Jacksonville, Fla., where all that is mortal of Dr. M. W. Gilbert will be interred. per pound. In fact, my friends, the bi-product of cotton today is worth more than the whole fiber was worth in the seventies. This cotton crop of the South today is yielding from five to eight hundred million dollars annually, and the bi-products that were thrown away and cost the producer considerable labor to keep it out of the way, is today capable of making the South wealthy. We are informed that the bi-products of the Southern cotton crops today are worth or bringing in real cash to the producer and manufacturer of from one to three million dollars annually. Let us think of it, forty years ago the cotton seed made our cattle sick and killed our hogs with disease. The seed was scarcely fit for fertilizing the ground. Today the hull of the cotton seed and the meal after the oil is pressed out from it is acknowledged both in Europe and America to be the finest stock food that the earth has ever produced. The oil taken from the seed is the best food and produces the finest artistic manufacturing. The meat and fish packers, the soap and paint makers and all other manufacturers are finding that the bi-product oil of cotton seed is the finest production that the civilized world has put forth. When we turn from the bi-product to the actual fiber, cotton has no substitute. It went into competition a few centuries ago with three of the strongest and most reliable competitors that the world has ever known, wool, flax and silk. Side by side he battled with them against great disadvantage. The manufacturer in-

creased his knowledge, the chemist dived deep into his science, and cotton first blending with each of these three fabrics, and then taking a leap in advance of them until today five pounds of cotton fabric are used where one pound of either of the other three fabrics are used; and yet, the demand is rapidly increasing because the population is increasing, but not more than four-fifths of the human family have yet been clad with cotton fabrics. The semi-civilized have not yet been half clad, and the best statisticians tell us that when this is accomplished, America, the cotton belt, the South, if you please, and the Negro, who is a natural born Southerner, must supply the civilized world with forty million bails annually to meet this demand, then it will be those who are blessed to live to see it, who will see the Southern farmer, the cotton producer, the Negro, who live in the South, ride in his automobile, live in his well-regulated home, send his children to the best schools and build the finest houses to worship God in.

(Continued on Page 4.)

SIMMONS DERIDES NEGRO PACIFISTS

RACE MUST ANSWER CALL OF NATION, SAYS NEPHEW OF BOOKER WASHINGTON.

CARRIZAL HEROES PRAISED.

(Louisville Herald.) Roscoe Conkling Simmons, nephew of the late Booker T. Washington, and hailed as Washington's successor in the leadership of his race, held an audience here for more than two hours yesterday afternoon at the Chestnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church, where he pictured the part Negroes would play in the event of hostilities with a foreign country. Col. Simmons is conceded to be the race's greatest orator.

The meeting, before it was given shape by Col. Simmons, was inclined towards two ends entirely different from the one reached. Bills had been printed, announcing that the mass-meeting would be composed of citizens from every section of Louisville interested in the betterment of the city.

In introducing the speaker of the afternoon, Dr. G. M. Noble, pastor of the church, said that through some misunderstanding newspapers had intimated that a protest against pacifism was to be registered by colored citizens of the city.

Dr. Noble for Peace. "This is a mistake," said Dr. Noble. "We are here to discuss ways of improving Louisville. I am sorry that our church has been put in the light of fostering a movement against pacifism. We are a peace-loving race. We are here to find a common ground for activity in fighting vice, not for fighting any foreign country. Whatsoever the white people get up, we must settle ourselves. The white men started the war in Europe. The white men broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and surely the white men don't have to call on us to settle their dispute. "We will now hear from Col. Simmons on how to better Louisville," announced the pastor.

But Louisville was not mentioned again during the meeting.

After paying a high tribute to Dr. Noble, Col. Simmons said he did not agree with the doctor's remarks concerning the Negro's attitude toward war.

Knows only One Flag. "We are part of our country. We know but one flag and that is the flag that set us free and that is the flag for me, in peace or in war. I am a citizen of Louisville, I'm a Kentuckian. I am an American. Whatever affects another American affects me. I am not a hyphenated American. In peace, I am a Negro. In war, I am an American. I am not an Afro-American."

"I want to serve notice on all you men in this audience that the time must never come in your life when you will turn a deaf ear to the call of your country. We must not let white men settle everything. Sometimes I think we have let them settle too many things. We must always do our part and we have always done our part in times of war. If we suffer it is because we have not shaken off our shackles. If we are not free, we must set ourselves free."

Col. Simmons reminded his audience of the noble deeds of bravery enacted by members of the race in wars of the past. He told of Sergeant Carney, the Negro who, though wounded unto death, had prevented the American flag from touching the ground when it had fallen.

He told of the Negro's effectiveness in battles of the Civil War, in the battles of the Revolutionary War and carried his hearers to the present day when praises of the Negro soldiers at Carrizal are still being sung.

"When the bugle blows and the flag unfurls, where will the Negro be?" demanded Col. Simmons. "They will be where they always have been, at the front. We have been denied admission at West Point, and we are not desired in the Kentucky National Guard but when the war drums beat we'll be in the army."

Records Now Forgotten. "Men may forget our records, but God will never forget. We will die for our country. Let us say to the white men, who are reluctant to rally to the Stars and Stripes--'Stand back! Stand back! Stand back! If you don't want to fight for your country, we'll fight for it.' "We have a record to defend, but thank God we have no treason for which to atone. No Negro ever raised his hand against the American flag. No Negro ever sold a military war map of this country to an enemy. No Negro ever shot down a President. We must not let the American white men go to war and leave us at home. "I have nothing against Germany. (Continued on page 8.)

SOLONS PAY VISIT TO A. & I. STATE NORMAL PRES. W. J. HALE COMPLIMENTED

A remarkable compliment was paid President W. J. Hale and the State Normal school last Tuesday by the Normal school last Tuesday by the Legislature of Tennessee. Over one hundred members of the Legislature session during which great praise was given the institution and the race for the splendid success which has been attained there under the intelligent and efficient management of its worthy President, Mr. Speaker Crabtree, of the State Senate, presided over the session.

A second compliment was paid the institution and President Hale on Tuesday, and he expressed himself to this paper as being doubly appreciative of this high tribute and great manifestation of interest displayed. This was when so many of the warm friends volunteered with the automobiles and otherwise appeared to render assistance to President Hale in having the Solons go out and visit the institution. Thus they showed that they are only glad when a time comes when they may be able to show their friendship for and interest in State Normal and give active demonstration in holding up the hands of its efficient President and helping him make the institution the most progressive of its kind in the entire South. The occasion was truly one of the biggest events that has ever been held in Nashville.

Promptly at noon Tuesday the State Senate and House of Representatives adjourned to go to State Normal. Filing out of the Capital they found awaiting them many automobiles, standing ready to whirl them off to the school. The trip was made without delays of any kind and once at the institution the inspection of all departments began. When this was finished the Legislature was ushered into the spacious dining hall and there they were served with one of the famous "State Normal Dinners." One hundred and eight Solons partook of this meal.

Following the dinner to all of the guests, the students were assembled in Chapel, where Speaker Crabtree welcomed the Legislature. He was introduced by President Hale, who said in part: "The State made an investment several years ago and you have come to see if the investment pays. We believe that such an investment pays more than that made in providing such an institution as you see across the hill (meaning the state prison). We also believe that the way to reduce the expenses of this state is to increase the expenditures on an institution such as this. We welcome you here to see what we are doing."

Speaker Crabtree, in his opening remarks, paid a high compliment to the worth and work of President Hale. "He is from my County and I have known him for many years. There is not a more capable man of your race," he declared. Speaker Crabtree then spoke of the great service which the members of the colored race had rendered during the Civil War when the white women and children received protection at the hands of the slaves even though the white men were at the front fighting to retain them (the slaves) in bondage. He said "that was a spectacle of loyalty that has never been equaled, and now it is our duty and highly to our interest to educate your race that you may become better citizens. History does not show a finer thing than the South is doing than that of spending money to educate its colored citizens," he declared.

Speaker Shropshire Talks. He called on Speaker Shropshire as the next orator. The Nashville member is known for his eloquence and made a very pleasing speech. He praised State Normal, President Hale and paid a tribute to the Negro race for the advance it had made.

"Two years ago I visited this institution on an occasion similar to this. It was a revelation to me then, but I must say that after a second inspection, I am simply amazed at the wonderful improvement that has been made in the last two years. An institution of this kind is not given full credit for its great usefulness by most people until they come in direct contact with its work. I consider this the greatest institution of its kind in the South. The people of the state owe it to you to give you every aid and encouragement. Ignorance is a crime and every man and woman should be given an education in order that they may be taught to obey the laws of God and man," declared Mr. Shropshire.

Representative L. L. Elkins was the next speaker and he stated that he had made a visit to the State Normal before, but that he was glad now that he was among those who came out. "The colored people have made a remarkable advance in education, religion and in all things that we to make for higher citizenship," he stated. "I do not know of any other race that has done quite so well in fifty years as the Negro race. As an investment this institution may not show in dollars and cents, but it will turn out intelligent and successful men and women who will be worth more than that to the state. I hope to see the day come when the Penitentiaries will be depopulated."

Friend to Negro.

Speaker Crabtree then called on Hon. Ben C. Welch, a young attorney and member of the lower house from Decaturville. Mr. Welch is a pleasing young orator. He said: "There are some among my colleagues who are not as well acquainted with members of the colored race as I am. I was reared up with colored people. One

of the very best friends I ever had worked side by side with me on the farm. We played together. He was poor, but honest and ambitious. His name is Elmer Wallace. He will graduate in June from that great school in Oberlin and will finish the agricultural course which is the best that Ohio is able to give. He is worthy of the respect and admiration of any man for he is highly educated, a splendid type of citizen, and his only possession at the start was honesty and ambition."

Senator R. L. Stockard of Benton County, Representative Scott and others also spoke. Each member was simply amazed to find such a splendid institution built up in so short a time and actually doing the work which many older schools with large appropriations have failed to accomplish.

The speech of Senator Stockard was one offering some sound advice to the students. "You were not provided this fine school simply that you might have an education, but because through you the state desires that the little boy and girl who will never be able to get here shall be elevated and lifted up. It is proposed to use you as an instrument to reach the many little fellows who might otherwise fail to secure what they are entitled to. You see then, it is highly important that you take advantage of your opportunities and fit yourself, so that when you go back to these boys and girls, you will be able to render the highest service to not only your race but your state. We, of the Sixtieth General Assembly, are here to adjust the affairs of the State of Tennessee, and in doing so shall look out for your interests, and you can be satisfied that we shall not forget you and State Normal."

Need More Normals. Representative Scott declared: "I see such splendid work being done here that I feel that what we need is another State Normal in East Tennessee and still another in West Tennessee. I hope the time is not far off when you shall have increased appropriations, and I am sure that Tennessee will not be behind any other state in providing all the money needed for the proper education of its colored citizens."

Among those who composed the party who went direct from the State Capital were: Legislators and Visitors. SENATORS--John M. Hendard, L. C. Jarvis, E. C. Creswell, Ben C. Ogle, T. F. Ingram, W. R. Crabtree, E. N. Haston, Oliver E. Underhill, M. H. Allen, C. Dowlin, D. D. Humphreys, Edgar J. Graham, Robert E. Blackburn, T. V. Burton, Eugene Fulchum, R. L. Stockard, D. P. Caldwell, W. R. McCall.

REPRESENTATIVES--Edwin T. Nance, D. J. Brittain, Josh J. Dutton, W. C. McAuley, Joe J. Burnett, R. S. Brandon, Walter S. Denison, Clyde Shropshire, L. J. Rawles, John H. Leichter, G. S. Moore, J. W. Parker, H. T. V. Miller, R. A. Ashley, F. J. McRee, P. B. Keith, L. E. Elkins, Sterling E. Stoval, E. A. Bible, T. D. Fletcher, M. A. Webb, L. A. Scott, W. K. Price, Walker Totty, W. A. Overton, William Smith, R. S. McGowan, J. E. Blackmon, J. Mack Robbins, Wm. J. Russell, N. T. Daniel, J. B. Osborne, P. S. Sips, S. R. Bratton, T. W. Kittrell, O. T. Tindell, G. A. Macon, Paul O. Croce, N. A. Link, A. O. Denning, J. M. Martin, Fred G. Mitchell, John B. Ridley, Claude C. Davis, W. S. Tucker, C. H. Rankin, M. J. Robins, M. J. Robins, John Lacey, W. M. Cameron, J. R. Hart, L. P. Collier, R. M. Dowlin, M. M. Huesey, O. T. DePriest, Ben C. Welch, T. K. Reynolds, A. S. Montgomery, J. R. Tilman, A. L. Dorsey, H. P. Holston. OTHERS--L. T. Johnson, W. T. Jones, J. W. Scott, S. L. Smith, Alton Miller, page Russell Barnette, page J. B. Brown, H. A. Wilson, A. N. Newman, Turner, clerk, F. G. Sharp, W. O'Ginn, W. Richardson, J. J. Code, Chester Warren, James McEwen, C. S. Ransom, J. A. Robinson, M. W. Willes, H. H. Bennett, W. C. Thompson, Berry, G. W. Arnold, Mrs. E. Baskette, Engrossing Clerk, Mrs. V. C. Turner, Engrossing Clerk, Mrs. Belle Dykes, Misses Izola Milan, Pearl Todd, Pauline Cave, Myrtle Redman, Ruth Lowland, Louis Cox and others.

CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Washington, D. C., March 3.--(Special to the Globe.)--The celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of Howard University which closed with today's program, was easily one of the most notable events in the history of the Negro people since emancipation. This was shown by the character of those who came back from their various fields of work to take part in the celebration of their Alma Mater's good old age, and in the character of the great men and women who took part in the proceedings as principals.

The first two days of the celebration, notably the most far-reaching in interest, were devoted to the discussion of sociological problems, which confront the Negro people. The Conference was opened by President S. N. Newman of the University, outlining the scope and purpose of the Conference, followed by the discussion of the subject "Ownership of Rural and Urban Homes," by Dr. J. H. N. Waring, President N. E. Young of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., Editor of the Christian Recorder, and by the discussion of "Business Enterprises." Dean Kelly Miller presided. The paper was read by Mr. Monroe (Continued on Page 8.)